

NOTE

Collections of Stephanidae (Hymenoptera) in the Mid-Atlantic States Including an Eastern Record for *Schlettererius cinctipes* (Cresson)

The Nearctic Stephanidae includes two genera and six species as revised by Townes (1949, Proceedings of the United States National Museum 99: 361–370). They are parasitoids of wood-boring Coleoptera and Hymenoptera. Two species are native to eastern North America, *Megischus bicolor* (Westwood) and *Megischus brunneus* Cresson, but *M. brunneus* occurs only in southern Florida. Specimens of the family are not commonly collected. In 15 years of extensive Malaise trapping in Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia, I have taken only 49 specimens. Of these, 42 were taken in one trap at the same spot over a two-year period in Essex Co., Virginia. All specimens were *M. bicolor*, except for one specimen of *Schlettererius cinctipes* (Cresson) taken in Fairfax Co., Virginia. *Schlettererius cinctipes* is native to the Pacific coast states, with one record from the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Megischus bicolor (Westwood)

This species occurs from Massachusetts and southern Ontario south to Florida and west to Iowa, Utah, Texas, southern Arizona and southern California. The host recorded is “buprestid in *Cercidium torreyanum* [a synonym of *Cercidium floridum* Benth. ex A. Gray]” (Carlson, 1979, Catalog of Hymenoptera in America North of Mexico, Vol. 1, pp. 740–741). Other rearing records are emerging from *Quercus*, *Q. bicolor* Willd., *Carya*, *Cercidium*, and *Pinus*, and specimens have been collected from dead *Populus grandidentata* Michx. and a standing, dead *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. (Townes 1949, Carlson 1979).

The flight of *Megischus bicolor* in Virginia is from the end of May into September, with most records in June (15), July

(16), and August (13). These records were from traps at the edge of woods, mostly *Pinus* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Liquidambar styraciflua* L., and *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. The sex ratio for trapped specimens was 22 females and 26 males.

Collection records.—MARYLAND: Prince George’s Co., Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, VII-20-28-93 (1 ♀). VIRGINIA: Essex Co., 1 mi SE Dunnsville, V.25–VI.5.91 (1 ♂), VI.15–27.91 (3 ♀), VI.28–VII.11.91 (1 ♀), VII.12–26.91 (1 ♀, 1 ♂), VII.27–VIII.9.91 (1 ♀, 1 ♂), VIII.10–26.91 (5 ♀, 3 ♂), VIII.27–IX.16.91 (1 ♂), VI.12–24.92 (1 ♀, 8 ♂), VI.25–VII.6.92 (3 ♀, 1 ♂), VII.7–17.92 (4 ♂), VII.18–31.92 (1 ♀, 3 ♂), VIII.1–14.92 (1 ♀, 2 ♂), VI.10–23.93 (1 ♀), VII.16–VIII.1.94 (1 ♂), IX.7–30.94 (1 ♀). Fairfax Co., nr. Annandale (backyard trap), VII.16–22.93 (1 ♀), VIII.14–20.96 (1 ♀).

Schlettererius cinctipes (Cresson)

This species is known from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Idaho, and South Dakota (Black Hills). It has been reared from various conifers in the West, including *Abies concolor* (Gord. and Glend.) Lindl., *Picea engelmanni* Parry, *Pinus ponderosa* Dougl. ex Laws., and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco (Townes 1949, Carlson 1979), and is a parasitoid of *Sirex noctilio* (F.) (Siricidae) in Australia where it was imported from western United States (Taylor 1967, Journal of the Australian Entomological Society 6: 13–19; Kirk 1975, Pan-Pacific Entomologist 51: 57–61).

This is the first record from eastern United States. The specimen was from a trap set in the backyard of our house in suburban Virginia; a nearby woodpile consists mostly

of cut pine and maple. I have run a trap at this spot since 1981.

Siricids are commonly transported by commerce in wood and occasionally emerge in building after the wood is used for construction. Although *Sirex noctilio* is not Nearctic and not in the native range of *Schlettererius cinctipes*, *S. cinctipes* could parasitize other Siricidae, and thus be transported in the same manner.

Collection record.—VIRGINIA: Fairfax Co., nr. Annandale (backyard trap), VIII.4-10.96 (1 ♀).

KEY TO SPECIES

The Nearctic species are keyed by Townes (1949). The following couplet will separate the two species collected in the mid-Atlantic states.

1. First gastral segment about 2.5× longer than broad (Townes 1949, fig. 1); female hindtarsus

- 5-segmented; apical half of first and entire second and third metasomal segments orange
 *Schlettererius cinctipes* (Cresson)
- First gastral segment about 4× longer than broad (Townes 1949, fig. 2); female hindtarsus
 3-segmented; metasoma black
 *Megischus bicolor* (Westwood)

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NOTE

Species Homonymy in *Belomicrus* Costa (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae: Crabroninae)

In 1994 two new species of the wasp genus *Belomicrus* Costa were described under the name *montanus*. *Belomicrus montanus* Kazenas and Antropov (1994. Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 73: 68–77) was published in January, and *B. montanus* Bohart (1994. Journal of Hymenoptera Research 3: 207–226) appeared November 16. Thus, Bo-

hart's species is a junior homonym. I propose the replacement name *Belomicrus boharti* for *B. montanus* Bohart. It is named after Richard M. Bohart, in recognition of his work on this difficult genus.

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